igious Miscellany.

NAL OF ABDOOL MESSEE. (Continued from page 73.)

ber 2, 1813 .- This morning Molwith Ullah made his appearance lool Messee's house with his and cheek bloody. "To day," 10 Abdool, "I have been nummong the disciples of Christ." mfessed Christ. What is come to "_" To day," said he, " I ow!"_" To day," said he, "I embeaten for the name of Jesus." n related how an Arabian, who namong us several times lately, inted money from us, came upon he was going along the street; ged his hands, and then exclaimhat mouth has denied Mahomet," several blows on the mouth, so as sethe blood flow. The old man conversation in the evening was lifring. The assailant afterward d is concealed from justice.

3.-Fewer people attended Diforship to-day, owing, it is thought, fear of ill-treatment, which yesteroccurrence has excited. The ess with which Molwee Futtih mitted to the assault has been ked to the honor of the Gospel. In times, under the Mahometan ment, he had contended with me about a trifle, and ran after him drawn sword : " Now," say the ors, " he did not lift his hand in n defence: but people do become sive, when they become Chris-

-Joseph, the brother of Ableft Agra to return to Lucknow. paid much attention to religion, e has been among us; and apruly humble, serious, and pious. uld have been baptized: but we it expedient, that he should go Il his friends his intention, and acthem fully with the views of Divine which he has received, and then again. Had he returned baptiz-Lucknow, it would have been a for persecution, without hearing ons for becoming a Christian: e hope that they will hear, and ome may be persuaded to embrace with with him. He has taken sevepies of all the Translations.

Higence.

ANDS, M.

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zle," Uc.

10 .- Abdool being unwell, the m Talib Messee Khan officiated, ut the usual number. During the reck, some have withdrawn their ace: we suppose from fear of reowing to the assault on Molwee

17, 1813.—During the past week e much alarmed by the severe of Abdool. On Tuesday he had high fever; but the kind attenhis perfect recovery. To-day e Fazil Messee read prayers, and sermon, in the city.

21.—This morning we were visiour house in the city, by Hugeem legic of any in this place. He has withe habit of coming daily for time past to Abdool. Yesterday sed, before several persons, was satisfied at the Divine Auof the Gospel, and felt as if a an of sin pressed upon him, which Christ could remove. His tion to-day agreed with his con-

-This morning, after Divine the fort, we went into the city, the Christian Congregation asfor worship. After reading a of Scripture, the Litany, and a on Baptism translated from op Cranmer's works, Molwee Ullah was baptized. He has for ime past solicited baptism, and a decided acquaintance with e and grace of the Gospel. In to the attack made on him, on tant, he was asked if he had offer the left cheek when smite right. He said, by the Grace would do so.

his baptism, the Lord's Supper union Service being translatindoostanee) was administered communicants. They coneside the newly baptized, of conthe Roman Catholics, and one erly of the Armenian Church. been instructed in the nature nance: several of them were ected towards the conclusion ration. The Hugeem Talib han observed, when the conwas dispersing, "What blesattend the Lord's Supper; as I, it caused our hearts to burn

-To-day we were visited by raen, an Armenian, holding a n in Scindia's army, under a med John Baptist, of Portugin. He came on purpose to ies of the Scriptures, having the publication of the Gospel says that there are 60 or 70 illed Christians in the army in serves; but that they know

nothing of Christianity. Many of them in the Malay, in the Roman character; are well acquainted with the Persian and an edition of 3000 cop ies of the New Language. He took away several copies of the Gospels in Persian, with several copies of St. Matthew and Romans, and a copy of the Morning Prayer and Litany in Hindoostance. He returns to Scindia's country to morrow.

Oct. 29 .- On going to the city this forenoon, the Old Soldier who first joined himself to us, as expressed in memorandum May 9th and 10th, came forward, after the reading of the Scriptures, and earnestly desired that he might be admitted to receive the sign of the Lord Jesus Christ, viz. Baptism. In answer to questions, he said, he wished for Baptism for the strengthening of faith, and that his end might be happy-was pleased with every word of Christ he had heard-was a great sinner, and none but Christ could save him-none could be compared to Christ-if Christ did not save him, the consequence must be pain and destruction-Christ is able, being the Son of God-he wrought many miracles, rose from the dead, is gone into Heaven, and will judge the worldthough he should be left alone in this city, he would not deny Christ-though he should be cast into the fire, he would still cleave to Christ; or cast into the water, he would still cleave to him-is aware that Christ will save none who continue in sin; and that he cannot get rid of sin, but by the power and grace of Christ, for which he must pray.

Oct, St .- To-day after Morning Service in the fort, he went into the citycatechized some of the children at school there-afterwards baptized five women, one man, three youths, and three children of the new converts. These were examined yesterday, and discover an acquaintance with the Gospel; and express such a sense of their need of Christ's Grace and their hearty acceptance of him, as indicate knowledge and sincerity. Others offered themselves at the same time, but did not seem sufficiently aware of the importance of the

After the baptisms, Molwee Fazil Messee officiated in reading Prayers and Litany, (Abdool having a cold and hoarseness upon him.) His manner of exposition was clear and pointed; and, with further knowledge and experience, he promises to be very usoful to the Church.

We were agreeably surprized to-day to hear a boy, as he passed along the road, singing one of the Hymns which Abdool taught the singers, hadinning with—" Thou hast had mercy upon me, O Jesus, thou Son of God." The scholars are reduced in number this month, from many of the parents having gone back to their own villages, since the commencement of harvest.

"The building erecting for Public Worship in the city is so far finished, as to ed in it yesterday.

The accounts from Meerut, respecting the progress of the Gospel are very encouraging. The Hugeem Talib Messee Khan goes over thither shortly to reside. Abdool and his nephew go with him on a visit.

(To be Continued)

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE

Translations and Printing the Scriptures AT SERAMPORE, to June 1814. (Continued from page 69.)

Other Translations of the Scriptures lately printed, or in the press, at Seramhore, at the expense of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society.

1. TAMUL. Old Testament. New Testament. Five thousand

printed. The types prepared for this version were destroyed by the fire which happened at Serampore on the 11th March 1811. A new fount was cast, and the edition of 5000 copies (containing about 700 8vo. pages) finished within ten months after the fire. The price of this Testament, including the expense of easting the types, is somewhat less than the Bible Society pays for the same quantity of letter-press stereotype edi-

2. CINGALESE. Two thousand printed.

3. ARMENIAN.

Punches partly cut for printing the whole Bible.

It is in contemplation to print at the Serampore press a large edition of this Bible. Johannes Sarkies, Esq. of Calcutta, and his friends, have offered to subscribe 5000 rupees towards the expense.

4. MALAY. Punches partly cut for printing the whole Bible.

The printing the Scriptures in these four languages is by the desire of the Calcutta Bible Society, who have resolved to print, at the Serampore press, an edition of 3000 copies of the whole Bible

Testament separately, for the Christians at Amboyna. The Lieutenant Governor of Java, and the Literary Society there, have also ordered an edition of the Malay Scriptures in the Arabic character, for the use of the Malay Christians at Java, a copy of which has been received at Serampore.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 15, 1816.

The Governor General in Council has granted 10,000 rupees towards the expense of printing these editions.

5. HINDOSTHANEE. By desire of the corresponding committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the version of the late Rev. H. Martyn in the Persian character has been begun, and the four Gospels nearly printed.

The scarceness and high price of the copies of the Scriptures in the five last languages, and the speed with which the editions of the versions in those languages have been exhausted, shews that men will read the Scriptures if they can get them, and renders it very desirable to reduce both the size and price of the Scriptures, as now printed in the oriental languages. This in a considerable degree has been effected by a reduction in the size of the types (which are intenled to be used in all the future editions of the Scriptures,) so as to reduce the price in paper and type nearly 60%. in 100%, whereby 10,000 may be printed for what 4000 now cost, and to include in one volume what formerly extended to five. Thus the New Testament in the Bengalee, Hindee, Mahratta, and other languages of the east, may be sold at somewhat more than half the price of a New Testament from England of the stereotype edition. In addition to this great improvement, they have so far improved the paper of India as to give it a degree of durability which it had not hitherto possessed: for while the books made of the paper manufactured in the usual way fell a prey to the worms and insects in five or six years, the paper made by the Missionaries remained untouched by worms, when placed for a considerable length of time among papers half devoured by them. The Missionaries also entertained hopes of improving its quality and colour, and reducing the price of paper, although the natives can now afford it at one-third the price of English paper.

6. HINDEE.

Mr. Martyn's Translation of the Hindee from the Arabic, suited to the Mussulman's population, is about to be prin-

7. PERSIAN. The four Gospels published.*

Extract of a letter from Dr. Carey, dated Calcutta, December 10, 1813 .-" The increasing and pressing demand for the holy Scriptures is so great, that though we have ten presses constantly at work, the demands cannot be supplied. It is near six months since we have had a copy of the New Testament in either the Bengalee or Hindee languages, yet so repeated and urgent are the applications from all parts of the country, that we are forced to give away the gospels of the new edition, before the other parts can be printed off. Besides the translations going on under our own superintendance, which are now twenty-one in number, and of which sixteen are in the press, we are printing a large edition of the New Testament in Chinese, and the Hindosthanee version in the Persian character, by the late Mr. Martyn; and are about to commence two editions of the Malay Bible, one in the Roman character for Amboyna, and the other in the Arabic character for Java. Letters are also casting for printing an edition of the whole Bible in the Armenian language.

"Religious Tracts, compiled chiefly of Scripture extracts, are printed in different languages, and have for several years past been very widely circulated."

" When we contemplate (say the Missionaries, at the close of the Fifth Memoir) the prospect presented by the completion of the versions of the Scriptures, new in a course of translation (and of which, we hope, taken as a whole, the work is now more than half done) and unite with these the versions already made in the Malay, the Tamul, the Cingalese, the Persian, and the Hindosthanee languages, together with the translations which probably have been completed in Tartary, we perceive the greater part of the heathen world, will have the word of God in their own tongue wherein they were born. For although there will then be many languages still left without it, the population through which they extend is so small, that they scarcely amount to a tenth of the supposed population of the earth. What a cheering thought that in a few years nine tenthe of mankind may probably hear in their own language the word of God. which is able to make them wise unto salvation! And we have in some degree seen what HE can do by his word ALONE. To a part of his word contained in a

* The Gospels, and a volume of Scripture Extracts, have been for some time past in cir-culation.

tract we owe our late brother Petumber; to another our brother Futika, whose joyful deaths are well known ;-our brother Deepchund, who has long preached the gospel; and our brethren Kanai and Kanta, who have long adorned it by their steady walk; neither of whom had we ever seen till the frequent perusal of a tract written by our beloved Petumber, had turned their hearts towards the gospel. To a New Testament left at a shop in a village, we owe our brother Sebukrama, and Krishna-dasa, two of the most acceptable and useful native preachers we have; as well as several other brethern from the same village; and to an English New Testament we owe Tarachund and Mut-hoora, two brethren whom the Lord has given us this year, who several years ago, by reading an English Testament, were stirred up to inquire about our Lord Jesus Christ, and meeting with one in Bengalee, in the beginning of this year, found their way to us, and have since been baptized. Thus what the Lord can, and what he may do, among the nations of the earth by his word ALONE, even where his people may be unable to gain access in person, is known only to his infinite wisdom."

Since the date of the above letter, information has been received from Dr. Carey that the Gospel of Matthew is printed in the Kassar and the SINDH; as also in six others, viz. NAPALA, BIK-HANEERA, OODAYPOORA, MARWA, JY-

POORA, and KUNKUNA. The Missionaries are now employed in translating the Scriptures into twenty seven languages; and to assist in this noble work, they have persons from all these people, nations, and languages, at Serampore or Calcutta. " The annual expenditure for eighteen languages (say the Missionaries) amounts, at present, to nearly three thousand hounds sterling, of which somewhat less than a thousand covers the expense of learned flatives who assist in the various translations." Having proceeded thus far, and encouraged by their great success, they entertain the animating hope of extending the translation of the Scriptures to all the

For publishing the Scriptures twentyone stations have been set up, and schools established; many more of each kind are designed to be formed, and other versions of the Scriptures made, if men qualified for the work can be procured, and funds sufficient for their support. To attain this great Christian object, large and increased funds are necessary; but who can doubt the liberality of the British Public, when they are informed of what has been effected, and what may through their aid be accomplished, by distributing through the immense population of the East, in their vernacular languages, the gospel of peace and salvation; by which every man may be enabled to read in his own tongue the wonderful works of God.

languages of the East.

FOR THE RECORDER.

Observations on the means of improving the character and condition of the Poor. No. III.

By far the most eligible method of providing for the maintenance of the poor is, I fully believe, to take them under the public care and protection, in an establishment planned and executed for this express purpose. Let a building of suitable dimensions be prepared for their reception in every town of considerable extent and population, where the poor are either numerous, or from the operation of existing and well known causes likely to become so; let the situation of the establishment be somewhat retired and yet conveniently near to a settlement; and let it be furnished with means for the health, comfort, industrious employment, and moral improvement of its inhabitants. The apartments should be each sufficiently capacious for the accommodation of five or six lodgersclose and warm for winter-yet capable of being thoroughly ventilated for summer. There should be a hospital room of sufficient dimensions, and furnished with suitable accommodations for a number of patients together, when their circumstances will allow of such an arrangement; so as to economise in the expence of nurses, by having one nurse to attend upon two or more patients at the same time; and in order to ensure the preservation of health in the apartments of those not infected. Another room should be provided suitable for the instruction of the children in necessary knowledge; especially if the establishment be remote from any of the public free schools: and such a room may be usefully occupied for the religious exercises of the sabbath. A kitchen convenient for the various kitchen work of such a place, and large enough to accommodate all the inhabitants in eating together-a dark cell for the solitary confinement of the refractory and a hall of correction for those to labor in, who are not diligent and faithful at their employments when out of the view of the overseer; together with proper store-rooms, and apartments suitable for the

family of the superintendant, would complete the internal part of the establishment. Where the number to be accommodated is not large, and the business is conducted on a moderate scale, some one or more of the particulars abovementioned might be dispensed with. As to external appendages, the most important would undoubtedly be a fertile spot of ground for a large garden. Either a complete farming establishment or a system of machinery for manufacturing would probably be liable to interruption and embarrassment from the frequent change of hands employed. Such an institution might be under the general care and control of the Selectmen of the town; but the particular oversight and management of its internal economy should be entrusted to some man of prudence and principle, faithfulness, and energy; -- possessed of a good understanding and a feeling heart. Into such an asylum. let those poor fa-

milies and individuals, who are wholly dependent on the town for support, be introduced for permanent residence; and others, according to the exigencies of their case, for occasional residence. Let a judicious distribution of them among the several apartments be made, with careful reference to all the circumstances of age, sex, family relation, character and habits. Let suitable employments be provided for all who have strength and capacity to labor. And here it may be observed, as a fact well ascertained in those towns where this wise policy has prevailed, that, of those persons who, through real or pretended disability excuse themselves from labor when left to themselves, and choose rather to subsist on precarious charities, and other more objectionable means, a great majority, when restrained from vicious indulgences, and subjected to the wholesome regulations of a public establishment, are found capable of doing something considerable, in one way or another towards their own support. Carding, spinning, weaving, bleaching and sewing might be profitable employments for women: Cutting wood, hoeing, and weeding in the garden, some of the more simple kinds of manufacturing work, and occasional labors on the lands of neighboring farmers, under the direction of the overseer, might be profitable employments for the men. Besides these, the various business necessarily connected with the establishment it is presumed might all be performed by the people belonging to it. Such as cooking, washing, ironing, soapmaking, &c. together with nursing and attending on the sick, the aged and infirm. Even for the aged and infirm might some employment be found, such as knitting and picking oakum; which, if not gainful employments, might however contribute a little towards defraying the expence of their support-or, in case of meritorious characters, might purchase for them some little superfluities. -At any rate, such emyloyments would cause their hours to pass more pleasantly, and prevent that irksomeness of feeling, which is originated in long conunued inactivity. And this latter consideration is one of no small importance. The steady and industrious poor, should be encouraged and rewarded by special favors; such as better food and apparel; the privilege of going abroad occasionally; stated seasons of working for their own emolument; useful books, and leisure to peruse them. The idle and vicious on the other hand should be under closer inspection, and greater restraint ; and if perverse and refractory, they should be corrected by the imposition of heavier tasks, by exclusion from the Society of the others, or by some deprivation of enjoyment.

Can it be doubted that a scheme like this is calculated to promote the real comfort of the poor? Compare the close dry apartments of the public poor house, well warmed by a plentiful supply of fuel, with the open, damp, and cold habitations into which they are usually put. Compare the blessings of plentiful, wholesome, well cured, and agreeable food, with that scanty and precarious supply that is often damaged and commonly inferior in quality, which constitutes their usual portion. Compare the advantages in point of health and comfort of those who have the benefit of a regularly attending physician, and a ready supply of choice medicines and cordials, with the disadvantages of those whose remote situation and abject poverty preclude them from the frequent and easy access of the physician, and from the other aids and comforts which their forlern condition demands. Compare the neat and decent attire of those who inhabit such a benevolent asylum, with the tattered garments and squalid appearance of those paupers, who, through want of care or want of industry furnish themselves no better; and who for the same reasons fail to engage in their behalf the sympathy of the public. Comthose enjoy whose every want is supplied, and from whom most of the usual causes of anxiety are removed, with the perplexing uncertainty, the embarrassment and difficulty which these experience whose for it is to be poor, without any permanent residence, and any regular means of support. Compare the harmonious social intercourse of those who daily partake of the same table, carry on their business in common, and unite in the same acts of religious worship, when instructed and improved in the pure principles and practices of Christian morality, with those petty discords, jealousies and rivalries, which the lower class of poor people, uninstructed in their minds and given up to the dominion of bad passions, too often exhibit. Nor can the superior advantages of

this management be less evident, I think, in point of economy. Like all other branches of business, that of maintaining the poor, when done on the great scale can be done at less expence. In the large towns it has been sufficiently proved by experience. With a few institutions of this sort and with individuals concerned in the direction of them the writer of these observations has had some acquaintance; and he has heard the opinion expressed by more than one man conversant with such subjects, that this system might with evident utility and evident economy be modified and adaptco to the situation of all those country towns where the number of the poor is not over twenty-five or thirty. And where the number is smaller, the beneficial effects of the system might still be secured by an union of two or more adjacent towns in the measure. The economy of the thing is effected by purchasing and laying in a yearly stock of provisions at once, instead of providing them for the poor at their own houses, by small weighings and measures-by wholesome purchases of medicinesby engaging physicians to visit regularly and systematically-by preventing the plunder, misappropriation, waste, and abuse of provisions, liquors and cordials which so frequently happens, when sent round to the poor in the customary way. A great saying is made in such establishments, by making the various articles of food go further in affording sustenance than they usually do in the common methods of preparing them-and some articles are turned to good account, which, in private families, especially among the poor, for want of skill or want of convenience are often wholly disregarded and lost. One example will suffice for illustration. By the force of steam in an instrument called a Digester, it is found that the hardest beef bones, or any other, may be completely reduced to a jelly that is highly muritious, and at the same time agrecable to the palate. In this way it is said that vast quantities of excellent soup are every day prepared in the poor establishments of London and other parts of Europe. And the same economy has many years since been introduced into the Commons of Princeton College, and, I believe, in the Alms House of Philadelphia. Where the experiment has been made of preparing such soups for the principal daily sustenance of the poor, it has seen found that they may be victualled at a rate of expence astonishingly low. But the economy of the system is especially evident also, in saving the labor of the poor; by causing them to labor for, and under the rules of the establishment, and preventing the customary misappropriation of their earnings. Most large towns abound with low oharacters, who when not urged by absolute want to some occasional exertions, are never inclined to labor any further than to procure the means of intemperate drinking. The families of such are in perpetual want, and they themselves are frequently reduced by debauch to a helpless state. Can any man of sense believe it more profitable either for the public or the individual, that a vicious pauper be thus left to labor for himself, when and where and how he will, than that his labors be directed, and his earnings be appropriated for his benefit. under such salutary regulations as have been recommended ?

(To be continued.)

FOR THE RECORDER.

A View of the Religious State of New England.

(Continued from page 73.)

In examining further the relations subsisting between the churches, I shall confine my view to single States. I CONNECTICUT.

The order of the churches in this state is regulated by Saybrook Platform. 1. CONSOCIATIONS.

A consociation is composed of ministers and messengers from the churches within a small circuit, who meet regularly once a year, and can be called to a specie meeting on any necessary occator. The object of the consociation is to give assistance to any of the consociated churches on ecclesiastical subjects. This body forms a council which determines cases brought before them, whose decision, unless the case be regularly removed to a fuller council, is final; and if any pastor or church refuse to abide by their determination, the Council declares against such pastor or church the sentence of non-communion.

No other Council regularly subsists; but the constitution provides for calling others on special occasions, if necessary

or convenient. In cases of great difficulty larger councils are called from adjoining Consociations; and councits for ordination are generally composed of a comination made by the Candidate to be ordained, and by the church over which he is to be ordained.

2. Associations.

These consist of pastors of churches only; and, unlike Consociations, have no messengers from the churches, and never act on cases of government and discipline. They assemble twice a year to consult on the duties of their office, and the common interests of the churches. They examine questions and cases of importance offered among themselves and by others; and examine and recommend candidates for the ministry. They notice any among themselves accused of scandal or heresy; and, if they see just occasion, direct to the calling of a council before which such offender may receive his trial.

There are at present in Conp. 13 Associations.

Hartford North. South. New Haven West - East. Fairfield West. East.

Litchfield North. - South. Windham Original. - East. New London. Middlesez. Tolland.

All these send delegates to the General Association, accept Windham East. This Association consists of but few ministers. Arminian in their sentiments.

3. GENERAL ASSOCIATION.

The General Association is composed of two delegates from each district Association, together with the delegation from the great ecclesiastical bodies in other states. The delegation which Connecticut receives from abroad, consists of 3 delegates from the General Ase tions of the word of God. sociation of Massachusetts; 2 from that of N. Hampshire; I from the General Convention of Vermont; and 3 from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

The officers of this body are a Moderator, two Scribes, and a Committee of Overtures; chosen at the opening of each annual meeting. The standing Officers are a Treasurer, Auditor of Ac-

counts, and Register.

This body claims no ecclesiastical authority over churches or individuals. Its object is to promote harmony and mutual intercourse among the ministers of Christ, and to encourage them to animation and diligence in his service; to collect religious information relative to their churches in particular and relative also to the churches throughout this country and the Christian world; and to unite in plans and efforts for the order of the churches and their growth in holiness, and for extending the blessings of the gospel to destitute parts of our country and to nations on whom this light from heaven never dawned. Its annual meeting is on the third Tuesday in June.

II. MASSACHUSETTS. 1. Associations. There are 11 Associations in this State which send delegates to the General Association.

Berkshire. Mountain. Northern Hamp Central do. Southern do.

Brookfield. Worcester South. Haverhill. Salem and Vicinity. Union. Essex Middle.

There are several Associations in this state independent of the General Association. Their number I have not been able to ascertain. They refuse to join with the General Association on account of difference either in religious sentiments or on the subject of church government.

2. General Association. It consists of two delegates from each district Association; and receives from abroad the following delegates; 3 from the General Assembly; 2 from the General Association of Connecticut; 2 from the General Association of New Hampshire; and 2 from the General Convention of Ver-

The officers and the objects of attention at the annual meetings, are the same as in the Connecticut Association, and the other N. E. Associations, which are formed on the same Constitution as their basis. Annual meeting, last Wednesday in June.

III. NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

1. Associations. The Associations connected with the General Association

Deerfield. Exeter. Haverhill North.

Hollis. Hopkinton. Monadnock, and Plymouth.

2. General Association. It consists of 2 delegates from the district Associations, and from the several New-England Associations, and 3 from the General Assembly.

Its Constitution like that of Massachusetts and Connecticut. Annual meeting, third Wednesday in September.

IV. VERMONT. 1. Associations. There are 8 connected with the General Convention.

Their names I have not ascertained. 2. General Convention. It consists of 2 delegates from each Association; 1 from the General Association of Connecticut and the General Assembly; and 2 from the General Associations of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Annual meeting, second Tuesday in September.

few important subjects of attention.

1. On the proportion of Congregationalists in New England.

My remark is this; that me proportionate number of Congregational societies in New England is no correct data to judge of the proportionate number of but confined their views to the small cir-Congregational people. This remark I cuit within their connection. Though illustrate by one fact. In Connecticut, Dr. Morse makes the Episcopal and Baptist societies average 250 members each, and the Congregational, 1000. Now the number of societies in that state, belonging to these denominations, are the following; Episcopal 63, Baptist 80, and Congregational 222; in the proportion of 3, 4, 11. The number of members, calculating from the average number in each society, are the following. E. 15,750, B. 20,000, and C. 220,000; in the proportion of 3, 4, 44.

The proportion of Congregational societies, then is as 11 to 7; but the proportion of Congregational people as 44

2. On the portions of New England destitute of the ordinances of the gospel. In Vermont, there are 271 towns; 89 have settled Congregational ministers and about 46 are supplied with Baptist preachers; that is, 135 enjoy the ordinances of the gospel, and 136 are desti-

The population of Vermont, according to the census of 1810, is 217,714. According to a computation which I have made from the census of each town, the number of inhabitants in the towns which enjoy the ministry is 154,034, and the number in the destitute towns is 63,680. Nearly one third of the inhabitants of the state, therefore, we may safely pronounce to be destitute of the regular ministra-

A great portion of these destitute towns, however, must be considered as proper missionary ground; and must retain such a situation probably for a long period to come. Most of them are newly and thinly settled, and unable in their present state to support a settled clergy. Such a remark I deduce from the following fact; that all the destitute average but 470 inhabitants; that one haif of them contain less than 300; and that some contain but 76, 50, 15, &c.

Many missionaries have been sent to the destitute parts of the state by the Connecticut, Massachusetts, Berkshire, and Vermont Missionary Societies. Number of licensed Candidates, 1812, 8.

In New Hampshire, in the southeastern counties of Rockingham and Strafford, there are, exclusive of Portsmouth and Exeter, 76 towns, containing in 1810, 91,770 inhabitante; very nearly one half the population of the state. Among these 76 towns, 46 are destitute of the stated means of grace, containing a population of 40,286; very nearly, one fifth of the population of the state.

The Society," from whose report the preceding statement is collected, mention that some of these towns have been destitute 10, 20, 30, and even 40 years, and some have never statedly enjoyed the ministry; that in some the church is expiring, and in others a church has never been gathered; and that in all, indifference to religion, love of mammon, and sectarian errors and enthusiasm, present a powerful counteraction to introducing a regular dispensation of the means of grace.

Five Missionaries were employed in

these counties the last year by the Society; and the effects of their ministry manifest, as the Society declare, the necessity and utility of Missionaries, and the importance of sending them to the destitute portions of our country.

In the District of Maine, there are 259 towns; among which there are 65, which have settled Congregational Clergymen, and 68 having settled Baptist Clergymen; leaving full one half the number of towns in the District without a regular settled ministry. According to the computation of a friend, which undoubtedly is not too dark a picture of the reality, there are about 100,000 souls in this District, destitute of any stated means of grace, and near the verge of heathen darkness.

Missionaries have been employed with success in this District, by the Massachusetts Missionary Society, and the Society in Maine.

In Rhode Island, the religious state of the northern and western parts of the state is deplorable. Eight regular Congregational ministers only are settled in the whole state. There are a considerable number of settled Baptist clergymen, but large portions of the state are either entirely destitute or supplied only by itinerant preachers.

Much of the state is missionary ground, which has been improved by the Massachusetts and Connecticut Mission-

In Massachusetts there are 89 vacant Societies; 39 Congregational, 45 Baptist, and 5 Episcopalian.

In Connecticut, there are 99 vacant societies; 41 Congregational, 31 Episcopalian, and 27 Baptist. Number of licensed Candidates, Congregational-1613,-21.

3. The increasing harmony of the mi-nisters of Christ, and the increasing facilities for plans of extensive usefulness. The truth of this remark appears from

Massachusetts Society for Promoting

I shall close this view by suggesting a | a view of the history of the connections. established between the Congregational Clergy. Previous to the year 1709 the Clergy of New England had no larger connections than those formed by the association of a few neighboring Clergymen. In such a state the whole body were not capacitated to act as a body, some Missionaries were supported and plans of extensive good were formed, yet they were made by the partial efforts of disconnected portions of the church. In 1709, the General Association of Connecticut was formed, and at subsequent and much later periods, the General Convention of Vermont, and the General Associations of Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

In 1802 a Convention was formed between the General Association of Connecticut and the General Convention of Vermont, by a mutual delegation; which delegation were to have the same rights' as the original members of the Association and Convention.

In 1809 a union was formed, on the same principles and in the same method between the Connecticut and Massachusetts General Associations.

In 1810 a similar connection was formed between Connecticut and New Hampshire General Associations.

At the present period, therefore, the great body of the Congregational Clergy in New England, comprising 38 Associations, are united by delegation into one body, exerting their inspection over the religious interests of a large portion of the New England church.

Religious Intelligence.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS. In the month of August last the Phile delphia Bible Society forwarded an order to England for 300 Spanish Testaments, designed for distribution among the Spaniards at New Orleans. Upon hearing of this order, the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society voted 1000 Spanish Testaments, 500 French do. and 100 French Bibles to be forwarded to the Louisiana Bible Society for gratuitous distribution among the destitute in that quarter. These books arrived at New Orleans in January last, and have since been distributed, and received with gratitude and joy by the inhabitants of that city. About 600 of the French Bibles printed in New York have also been rapidly distributed, and very generally read, particularly by the youth

in Schools.

FROM NATCHEZ. A letter has been received dated Natchez, March 4, from Mr Daniel Smith, a Missionary, who left Boston for New-Orleans . October last, with about 1000 English Bibles, and a large number of religious Tracts and other Broks for gratuitous distribution; twenty-five of the Bibles were deposited at the Custom-House in New-Orleans, for the use of the shipping that clear out from that port, and 225 were distributed among 8 or 900 troops in New Orleans. A ble Society has been organized on the Amite, called " The Amite and West Florida Bible Society." Its subscriptions are large already. The ladies at Natchez have formed a charitable Society for the instruction of poor children. The subscription amounts to 500 dollars, and it was expected that a charitable School would soon be established. The English Bibles sent on to the Missouri Territory, have all been distributed, and more are wanted.

FROM ERIE.

A letter from a Clergyman of Walnut Creek, Erie county, Pennsylvania, to the Editor of the [Chillicothe] Weekly Recorder, dated February 16, 1816, saysthroughout Eric Presbytery generally. We have formed one in each of my congregations. We have also formed a Female Cent Society in each, to which there is a respectable number of subscribers the funds of these are to be appropriated solely for the education of poor, pious youth, for the Gospel Ministry-the first donation will be made to the Theological School at Princeton."

> FROM INDIA. From the Newark Centinel.

Aletter from the Rev. SAMUEL NEWELL, Missionary to India, to the Rev. Edward D. Griffin, D. D. dated

BOMBAY, June 11th, 1815. Dear Sir—By the present opportunity I send to Dr. Worcester my journal, which contains the history of all my wanderings and afflictions from my arrival in India till I came to Bombay. I have requested Dr. W. to let you see it. This will supply the place of many letters. You will also learn, from our communications to the Board, from time to time, the history of our Mission, and its present state. We have been carried through a series of afflictions, painful and distressing in the extreme, and have often been ready to say, " The mercies of God are clean gone, and the Lord will be favor-ble no more." But we can now sing of the goodness and faithfulness of God, and say, " Hitherto the Lord hath helped us." We are now permanently established in this important place, and have, through divine goodness, made so much progress in the language as to be able, and their aid carnestly solicited

Armenian brother at Surat, in with the Serampore Mission. ratta language, which we are h the language of many million in this region. There are too thousand in Bombay alone. look at the multitudes of heather us, who are daily dropping in rapid succession into the etern norant of what awaits them be grave, we are compelled to take mentation, and say, " O though ed Lamb of God, why was thy be in vain! Why perish these millions of immortal souls for wh hast endured the pains of death! dear Sir, who will be answerale waste, (if I may so speak,) of re blood? Why do whole nations down to hell from generation to tion? It is only because the Ch the Ministers of Christ will not last and emphatic command, to all nations." Is not this strain what can we attribute this known and persevering disobedience to authoritative command of the Zion? Did not he who said, shalt not kill," say in as positive ner, " Go into all the world, and the Gospel to every creature?" not the breach of the latter com ruinous in its consequences as if tion of the former? May we to the Christian, though thou con murder, yet if thou disobey the s last command, then, through the dience, shall the heathen brother for whom Christ died! When at the distance of 15,000 miles, at 600 millions of heathens in one mass, only a general and to tively faint impression is make mind; but standing, as we now h midst of the heathen, and seeing groping in thick darkness, bewild the mazes of the most absurd and ing fictions that the depraved man- could invent, wedded to the and enslaved to vice; when we sa sometimes have seen, a hundred sand of our fellow-creatures a dancing and shouting around the car of Juggernaut, and prostrating selves before that hateful demon; we actually behold all the name gredients that go to make up that of corruption, guilt, and shame, o sed its idolatry :- 0! it is end awaken, in the heart that can feel wretchedness of fallen man, even tion of pity, indignation, grief, and ing zeal. We are sadly deficients and in duty; but when we look a heathen, and see how they live, a they die, and consider how long been thus,-we sometimes wish to raise our voices to such a pitch, th might reach beyond the inter oceans and continents, and enteri ears of our brethren and fathers in rica. My dear Sir, let me enga to speak in our behalf, and plead stead the Missionary cause Churches. They have sent will little feeble bande to encounter ! host; we have been scattered and our little number has alread considerably reduced. Will the ches that sent us forth now least prosecute the work alone? We them for support in the arduous in which we are engaged. Unks fill up our ranks which have bee ken in the first onset; unless the forth A GREAT MANY MORE, 200 mine to presecute the work will and perseverance, the lives and sure which they have already on the object will be throm Where are the numerous contains have lately been gathered into the ches in the late revivals in differen of the land? They have enlisted the banners of the cross; do burn with zeal to join the Cap their salvation, and attend his trial march, while he goes through conquering and to conquer? not soon greet some of them as laborers in this part of the in Shall we not see others going to sl en, and support, and encourage solitary brother Judson at Range others going in different du form new stations? But I mil Dear Sir, let me entreat you plead the Missionary cause bein Churches, & to call on them by the mission they gave us to preach the Gentiles, by the right hand lowship which they gave us who sent us forth, by all the afficient trials which we have suffered in secution of our work,—by the Christ and the souls of the heath treat them not to leave us to the work alone. Let them send for Missionaries, and still MORE, and think they have done enough kingdom of GOD shall come will be done on earth as it is in

though with stammering lips.

the go d news to a people Christ was before unknown.

and myself are the only Protestionaries on this side of India,

* For years past it has been usu of the Ministers who are the mos-porters of the London Missioners, travel through the Island to preach Sermons, and to make collections Missionary objects. Would not this kind be proper in this country the attention of the religious pob.
Northern to the Southern limits of to be called to the great subject of

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BORDEAUX, March 19. rofficers and some sailors belongthe American squadron at Mahon, shot there tately in an affray with manish soldiers. Com. Shaw dent that exemplary punishment be immediately inflicted on the rs, as they were the aggressors, en with his squadron left the port, at waiting the reply of the Spanish ament to his demands.

ates are roving off the coast of & in the very waters of Barcelona. great quantity of snow that has in Italy the last winter is a remarphenomenon. The great read Florence to Modena has twice been

scarcity of grain occasioned a s commotion at Romini, in Italy, the 1st of March. Two of the palinstigators were sentenced to

Hyde de Neuville, member of the ar of deputies, appointed Minister uce near the U States, will leave bout the last of March for America.

PARIS, March 25. ke d'Enghein .- Yesterday, in preof the Commissioners of the King, mains of His R. H. the Duke d'Enwere taken up; they had been lin the ditch of the castle of Vins, at the foot of the south-east tow-"her have now been deposited in a which is a plate with the following nion, "Here lies the body of the high and poissant prince Louis An-Henry, of Bourbon and of Conde, PEnghein, Prince of Blood, Peer nce, died at Vincennes, March 21, We are assured the religious tony will take place in the castle accounts, where the victim was coned to death by an atrocious judg-of a special Mintary Council.

reach print-seller sold a picture, senting the Royal Family. Under einscribed these words, " This is By means of a moving slide, the re changes and represents Bonaand his family, with these words, is better." When interrogated, an said that he left Paris with twenters, who had similar pictures. truks of Pompeii and Hercula-

fthe king of Naples. e marriage of Madame de Stael da Pisa on the 20th March.

the last Lord Mayor's feast in Lon-Mr Amms, the American Minister, the following toast :- " Henceforth here he no division between Greatmand America but the Ocean: and the friendship now subsisting be-the two nations be as lasting as aguage and principles common to This toast was received with reshouts of applause.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, Dec. 29. imporary commotion has been ex-almost on the extreme borders of dony, which threatened most unconsequences. The Dutch farhaving made exceeding great ennents on land which was contiguthat originally allotted to them, ere at length called upon by the or, either to restore it, or to make lowledgment that they held it This they not only refused to they hired a strong party of Cafand them in resisting the demand, hey proposed to murder all the stationed at the nearest military ad carry off every thing belonginto the Caffree country. Their were timely discovered, & the refractory abettors were seized. is yet much doing in Slavebetween Madagascar and the Several vessels engaged in ian traffic have been captured ips and brought in here.

eat Fire in Newfoundland! ST JOHN's, Feb. 17.

evening of the 12th, a fire broke bier-street, in this city, and its destructive ravages until ing of the 13th, destroying in hearly 130 houses and other Among them was the Meding-house, two printing of-The custom-house, ordnance in which were the provisions ony, escaped. The damage is at 100,000 pounds, and the eprived of abode in this incleand region, exceed 1500. on of these sufferers will unbly excite the commiseration ent country.

rious Pirate Captured! brig Boxer, capt. Elkton, at Havana, from a cruise, afng the Carthagenian schooner ananded by the notorious piil; 80,000 dollars in specie, valuable plunder, was removthe Boxer, and the prize nd sent to New-Orleans for Domestic Intelligence.

Lancaster, (Penn.) May 1. SWINDLERS.

On Saturday last were apprehended at Harrisburgh, four men having in their possession Notes to the amount of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, purporting to be Notes of the Miami Exporting Company of Cincinnati, signed Daniel Sharp, president. It being ascertained that there was no such bank, they were committed by John Kain, Esq. to the goal, on a charge of swind.

The Waterford Canal Company, incorporated at the last session of the N. V. legislature, are empowered to open a lock navigation from the navigable waters of the Hudson to the city of Schenectady, on the north side of the Cohoes falls-Their style is the "Hudson and Mohawk lock navigation company"capital five hundred thousand dollars, divided into ten thousand shares, of fifty dollars each.

A Traveller, who has lately visited the Steam Boat Phænix, on Lake Champlain, pronounces her superior to any other boat in the United States. Among the many conveniences, which this boat possesses, remarks the visitor, " I noticed a neat and convenient Barber's shop, for the accommodation of passengers.

Albany t. A building attached to the Planter's Hotel, occupied by Mr. Bird, in Charleston, S. C. was destroyed by fire 29th ult. Mr. B's loss is estimated at 4000 dollars. Believed to be the work of an incendiary.

> Communicated for the RECORDER. MISSIONARY NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Massa-CHUSETTS MISSIONARY SOCIETY WILL be holden at the Vestry of Park-Street Cherch, Boston, on Tuesday, 28th May current, at 10 o'clock, A. M. On the evening of the same day, the anniversary Sermon will be preached by the Rev. Mr. REYNOTOS, of Wilmington, and a collection for the benevolent objects of the Society will be made; exercises to commence at half past seven o'clock.

The TRUSTEES of the Society will meet on Monday the 27th, at 4 o'clock. S. WORCESTER, Sec'y. May, 1816.

The Massachusetts Missionary Society has the honor of being one of the first Missionary Societies, instituted in this country, since the new era of Missions commenced. It was formed as a voluntary association in 1799, and was incorporated in 1808. It is composed of ministers and lay members, residing chiefly in the Counties of Suffolk, Essex, Middiesex, Worcester, Norfolk, Plymouth, Bristol and Barnstable. " Any person may become a member by subscribing to the rules and regulations of the Society, and paying two dollars into the treasury;" and " every member is considered as retaining his membership, and as obliged to pay two dollars annually into the treasury, until his desire to discontinue his connexion be properly expressed to the Secretary." The present number of members is somewhat less than two hundred. Besides the annual payments of the members, the funds of the Society have been made up, from year to year, of the public contributions of several congregations, of the collections made by Societies of Fomales, and by the donations and bequests of benevolent individuals. The annual receipts at the treasury, for several years past, have varied from about 1800 to about 2500 dollars. The expenditures for the support of Missionaries, and for the distribution of Bibles, l'estaments, Psalm Books, Catechisms, and other religious books, have lately been greater than the receipts.

factions of this Society have been bestowed on the District of Maine, where the calls for them have been loud and urgent. But besides that necessitous and important District, the Missionaries of the Society have visited many destitute places in New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kemucky, Tennessee, the Indiana, Missouri and Mississippi Territories, and Louisiana, preaching the gospel of peace, and distributing the word of life; and of the Pagan tribes of our country, the Oneidas, the Senecas, the Wyandots, and the Narragansetts, have shared in their attentions and labors. By their instrumentality many Churches have been formed in different and distant regions; Churches which, it is devoutly to be hoped will long remain as lights in the world, and places of religious instruction, where the ordinances of the gospel will be administered, and many an enquiring pilgrim will be directed to mount Zion. By the same instrumentality also, Bible Societies and other benevolent institutions have been established, from which extended and lasting bene fits may be expected. And it claims particular and gra eful notice, that these Missionary efforts have, in many instances, been manifestly accompanied by the powerful influences of the Holy Spirit; and many, there is good reason to believe, -many who were far from righteousness, have

been brought to the saving knowledge

of the truth, and made fiving witnesses

A large share of the labors and bene-

for God and his great salvation to multitudes around them.

These brief statements are made in the way of appeal to the conseiences and hearts of all who wish well to Zion, and to the best interests of their fellow beings. Is not the Massachusetts Missionary Society entitled to their Christian confidence, to their warm attention, to their generous aid? Fears have often indeed been expressed, probably from different motives, that other objects of Charitable attention, and particularly that of Foreign Missions, would so engross the regards and liberalities of the christian community as to occasion a neglect of the objects of this and similar societies, engaged especially for the support of missions in our own country. These fears, it is believed, are groundless. It is an incontrovertible fact, and a fact which ought to check all fears and jealousies and expressions of the kind now mentioned, that the supporters and friends of Foreign Missions are among the most zealous, and active, and liberal supporters and friends of missions at home. THE TRUE MISSIONARY SPIRIT is one. It seeks the salvation of men and the advancement of the kingdom of the Redcemer, both at home and abroad; rejoices in all the efforts made for this great object, and in all the success which attends them; and will never indulge invidious comparisons or surmises, nor magnify the immediate objects or the operations of one benevolent Society to the disparagement of another. Let this spirit pervade the Christian community: let it be quickened and roused to the most zealous and persevering activity. There is no danger of its being too widely spread, or too highly excited. The calls for its exertions, its benefactions, and its prayers are heard from all quarters of the world. These importunate calls, and especially those from the necessitous parts of our own beloved country, must not be disregarded,-must not be heard in vain-And as the anniversary of the Massachusetts Missionary Society is now approaching, it is devoutly to be hoped, that at this season especially, this Society will not be forgotten; but that ministers and others will be awake to its object; that many, who have bitherto neglected it, will be induced to become members; that public contributions and individual donations will be more extensive and more abundant than heretofore; that the members of the Society will give animation to the meeting by their general attendance; and that the blessing of heaven will descend upon them, and crown their efforts and their liberalities with extended and glorious

Journal of Congress.

IN SENATE. April 29.

The Resolution from the House, requiring all debts to the U.S. to be paid in Gold, Silver, Treasury Notes or Notes of the Bank of the U. S. passed, with an amendment, allowing the receipt of Notes of Banks which shall pay their Notes on demand in specie.

YEAS-Messrs. Barry, Bibb, Campbell, Chace, Conditt, Daggett, Dana, Fromentin, Gaillard, Harper, Howell, Macon, Mason, (Va) Sanford, Tichenor,

Tait, Turner, Varnum, Williams-19. NAYS-Messrs. Barbour, Goldsborough, Gore, King, Lacock, Mason, (N. Morrow, Roberts, Ruggles, Wells, Wilson-11.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. April 26.

Mr. Webster introduced the following resolution respecting payment of debts due the U.S.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is required and directed, to adopt such measures as he may deem necessary, to cause as soon as may be, all duties, taxes, debts or sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the U.S. to be collected and paid in the legal currency of the U. S. or Treasury Notes, or Notes of the Bank of the U.S. as by law provided and declared; and that from and after the 20th day of Feb. next, no such duties, taxes, debts or sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the U.S. as aforesaid, ought to be collected or received, otherwise than in the legal currency of the U. S. or Treasury Notes, or Notes of the Bank of the U. S. as aforesaid.

This resolution passed the House, 71 to 34, and was sent to the Senate. April 29.

The papers respecting the inquiry into the expenditures made by Gen. Harrison were referred to the Secretary of War, to report thereon at next session.

The President communicated the information cailed for respecting the number of American prisoners in Dartmoor, which had been impressed. Ordered to be printed,

The bill on the subject of Vaccination was indefinitely postponed-49 to 48. A bill passed to increase the salary of the Register of the Treasury to 3000 dis.

April 30. Mr. Randolph presented certain documents respecting the inlegal traffic in Slaves, in the District of Columbiawhich were ordered to lie on the table.

The House concurred with the Senate's amendment to the Specie Payment Resolution, 68 to 23.

Adjourned sine die.

THE RECORDER.

BOSTON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1816.

NATIONAL BIBLE SOCIETY.

On Wednesday the 8th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. a very respectable number of Delegates and others from various and distant parts of the Union, assembled in the city of New York, for the purpose of forming an American Bible Society. Mr. Wallace a respectable Episcopatian and layman was appointed to the chair, and the Rev. Dr. Romeyn and Rev. Lyman Beecher, Secretaries. The discussion was animated, frank, and conciliatory, and terminated in the afternoon in an ununimous vote to form a National Bible Society. A committee of eleven was appointed to draft a Constitution and Address, and the meeting adjourned to Friday 10 o'clock, to receive the report of the Committee. The Committee were in session the whole of Thursday, and agreed upon a Constitution and Address, which were reported to the Society on Friday, and after a few hours of interesting discussion, were unanimously and with great cordiality adopted by a very full Convention. The unanimity among so mixed a body of all denominations of Christians, (Quakers and Catholics, among the rest,) so unexpected. perfect, and affectionate, had a surprising effect on the Convention, and drew tears of joy from many eyes. Our correspondent remarks, that it was one of the happiest and most interesting meetings that he ever attended. The Society excites much interest in the city of New York. Thirty-six Managers have been appointed, who were to meet on Saturday and appoint the other officers of the Society. On Sunday notice was to be given from the pulpit to the citizens to meet on Monday morning, and subscribe their names as members of the

Since writing the above, we have received the following list of Officers of the Society. MANAGERS-Henry Rutgers, John Bingham, Richard Varick, Thomas Farmer, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Samuel Boyd, George Suckley, Divie Bethune, William Bayard, Peter M' Cartee, Robert Ralston, Thomas Shields, J. R. B. Rodgers, William Johnson, Ebenezer Bur-rill, Andrew Gifford, George Gosman, Thomas Carpenter, Leonard Bleecker, John Cauldwell, Rufus King, Thomas Stokes, Joshua Sands, George Warner, De Witt Clinton, John Warder, Dr. Peter Wilson, Duncan P. Campbell, - Evarts, John Watts, M. D. Thomas Eddy, Samuel Bayard, John Aspinwall, John Murray, jun. Charles Wright, Cornelius Heyer. A majority of the Managers met on Satur-

day, and appointed the following officers:
Passibent—Hon. Elias Boudinot, L. L. D. VICE PRESIDENTS—Hon. John Jay, Matthew Clarkson, Esq. Hon. Smith Thompson, Caleb Strong, William Gray, John Cotton Smith, Jonas Galusha, William Jones, Isaac Shelby, George Madison, Esq. Hon. William Tilghaman, Bushrod Washington, William Wirt, Esq. Hon. Charles C. Pinckney, William Gaston. ton, — Worthington, — Brown, John Bolton, Robert Oliver, & Joseph Nourse, Esqrs. TREASUREN—Richard Varick, Esq. - Brown, John

The Secretaries have not yet been appointed. JEWS.

A letter dated March 20, 1816, recently re seived in this town, from an American gentleman in Europe, says, "An interesting event took place at Stansted, Hampshire County, England, the beginning of this month. Two Jews were baptized at the Chapel of Lewis Way, Esq. one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society for the Conversion of the Jews, by his brother, the Rev. E. Way. One of them was from Poland, and will soon feturn thither to his wife and family. They were both, I understand, destined for the Ministry, as are sixteen or eighteen others, residing at Stansted, and pursuing their studies at Mr. Way's expence."

FIRE.

Last Friday evening about nine o'clock, a fire broke out on Long Wharf, in this town, which consumed Stores No. 35, 36, 37, and 38, with some of their contents. Providentially the tide was uncommonly full, otherwise the whole wooden range from No. 25, must have been a prey to the flames. The stores were occupied by Messra. Winslow & Waldo, Walter & Miller, James Andrews & Co. and John Belknap. The fire is supposed to have caught from a crack in the chimney.

To Subscribers and Patrons.

We tender our thanks for the encouragement given in continual accessions to the Subscription list of the RECORDER, and for the punctual remittances of many subscribers and agents. To those who have not complied with the terms, which are, payment for the year, in April, we would respectfully suggest an improvement of the opportunities afforded, of sending the amount due by their friends at the ensuing session of the General Court.

We have received several complaints from Subscribers, that the Recorder is not regularly received. To these we can only reply, that the papers are forwarded regularly, and agreeably to instructions. The fault does not lie with us; and we shall take such measures to remedy the evil, as are in our power.

Some editorial observations prepared for this day's paper, are necessarily deferred.

The REVIEW of the Unitarian Controverce as published in the PANOPLIST, for the last and the present months, will be ready for sale at No. 50, Cornhill, on Sanarday next, at twelve

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the Bosyon AUXILIARY TRACT SOCIETY, and those persons who are disposed to become members thereof, are requested to meet at the Vestry of Park-St. Church, This Evening. Wednesday, May 15.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTION.

The federal majority in the House last year was about 140. In the list below we have giren the returns from these Towns only in which there is a change from last year,

Dicte is a change	1	816.	15	1915.	
THE RESERVE	Fed.	Demo.	Fed	Demo	
Andover	0	3	. 0	1	
Medfield,	1	0	0	. 0	
Bath,	1		2	0	
Charlestown,	0	5	9 3	0	
Saugus,	0 0	1	1	0	
Concord,	0	0	1 1 5	0	
Gloucester,	0 0 1		5	0	
Holliston,	1	0 3	0	0	
Scituate,	0	3	0	1	
Brunswick,	0	0	0	0	
Lisbon,	0 0 3 1	6 0	0	1	
Portland,	0	6	6	0	
Rochester,	3	0	1	0	
Ward,	1	0	0	0	
Westboro,	0		0	0	
Sutton,	0	2	0	1	
Hopkinton,	0 1 3	2	0	0	
Oakham,	1	0	0	0	
Brookfield,	3	0	2	0	
Sturbridge,	1	0	0	1	
Paxton,		0	0	0	
Hubbardston,	1	0	0	0	
Barre,	1	0 2 2 1 2 1 2	0	0	
Petersham,	0	2	0	1	
Woburn,	0	2	0	1 0 0 0 0	
South Reading,	0	1	0	0	
Wiscasset,	0	2	3	0	
Hallowell,	1	1	2	0	
Mendon,	0	2	1	0	
Southboro',		0	0	0	
Marlboro',	0	0	1	. 0	
Waldoboro',	3	0	2	0	
	-	-	-	-	
CHANGE TO SERVE	22	37	29	7	

The returns from 18 other towns, in which there is a change from last year make the whole Democratic gain 43, leaving the Pederal Majority 97 Nearly all the changes are probably reported. Nantucket has sent a Fedralist this year; last year a democrat.

The meeting for the choice of Representatives in this town will be holden to-morrow.

NEW-YORK ELECTION.

In the city of New-York, Mr. King has a majority of 65 over Gov Tompkins. The average federal majorny for Senators is 84. The average democratic majority for Assembly, 1103. Average democratic majority for Congress, 1431. Returns are given in the New York papers from many other towns and counties. No comparison is made with any former years. We presume, however, that the democratic candidates for Governor and Lieut. Gov. have spe-ceeded by increased majorities, and that the majority of Assembly will be democratic.

The Albany Argus, a democratic paper, calculates that the House of Assembly will be composed of 85 republicans and 41 federalists, leaving the republican majority 44; and that the Congressional election has terminated in the choice of 22 republicans and 5 federalists.

PETER ALLEN, Esq. about whom so much has been said, is elected to the Assembly in New-York, by a majority of 600 votes.

The Washington, 74, under the command of Capt. Creighton, and bearing the broad pendant of Com. Chauncey, sailed from this port on Wednesday last. She is bound to Annapolis, where she is to take on board Mr. PINERET and Pamily, and socced to Naples The Commo-dore is to remain in the Mediterraheau, as commander of our squadron in that sea.

It is reported by an arrival in New York, from Martinique, that a Negro Insurrection had broken out in Barbadoes. Forty plantations had been set on fire by the insurgents.

Thermometrical Register.

THERMOMET, WIND.					Waater.		
D	1	25.94	1	SH	2 21	Ss	
6	4	64	53	W	SE	E	cloudy, clear, clear
7 5							cloudy, clear, rain
8 4	2	55	47	NW	NW	NW	cloudy, br. cl. clear
94	13	30	4.	N	SE.	NW	cloudy, br. cl. br. cl
10 4	2	52	16	N	SE	W	bro clo. clear, hazy
114	16	55	49	SW	E	SE	cloudy, clo'dy rainy
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INSTALLED

On Wednesday, last week, the Rev. John FIELD, was installed as Pastor of the North Church and Society in Wrentham. Introductory prayer by Rev Mr. Wood, of Upton : Sermon by Rev. Mr. Nelson, of Leicester; In stalling prayer by Rev. Mr Wilder, of Attleboro'; Charge by Rev. Dr. Emmons, of Frank-lin; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Fisk, of Wrentham: Concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Storrs, of Braintree.

MARRIED.

In Norwich, Mr. Aaron P. Cleveland, merchant, of Boston, to Miss Lydia A. Lathrop, daughter of Thomas Lathrop, Esq.
In this town, by the Rev. Mr. Huntington, Mr. E. G. Ware, mer to Miss Sarah Coverly. On Priday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Sharp, Mr. Tristram Vose, to Miss Mary Flagg.

DIED. In Claremont, (N.H.) 9th ult. the Hon. Caleb Ellis, Judge of the Supreme Court of that State. In Boston, Mrs. Ann Hibberd, aged 61-

Suddenly, Gronor G Lrs, Esq. aged 41.
We announced in our last the death of the Hon. SAMURE DEKTER, in the 55th year of his age. His disorder was a malignant scarlet fever. Mr. Dexter, while in Washington, was attacked with the epidemic prevailing in that city. From this attack however, he was supposed to have recovered, and proceeded on his way home, as far as Athena, in N. Y. the residence of his eldest son, where he arrived on the 30th ult. He was here taken with a relapse of his disease; from which however, no serious apprehensions were entertained until Thursday. His physician did not leave him after Friday noon. About midnight he lost his senses, and expired at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning the 4th inst.

Improve the present Opportunity.

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EARTHQUAKE AT LISBON.

Extract of a letter received by a gentleman of liull, (England.) dated Lis-bon, Feb. 2, 1816, Friday morning.

"My dear Father-I should not have so soon dispatched this, had it not been for the dreadful shock we felt last night, or rather this morning. At about five minutes before one, I falt my bed move, as it were, up and down for about a minute, or a minute and a half; the shaking increased after this, and changed its direction from side to, side, and very severe; when on a sadden it ceased. I cannot describe the horror I felt, when the thought of the real cause of this disturbance came across my mind. The very word Earthquake (in Portuguese Tremor de Terra or Terra Mora,) put me in a perfect fever. Every one in the house, as by instinct, met on the stairs, calling for a light; and the scene of confusion that ensued is past description. I cpened my window, (which by the bye is the safest place,) the atmosphere was dense; a thick fog covered the whole city; yet I could see the lamps at the further end. On a sudden every thing became light, & a metcor was seen which approached the earth, and of itself dissipated-and all was again in darkness. My thermometer in the room was at 60 or 62 degrees; every thing then became quiet until 7 in the morning, when another (the more trifling) shock was felt. For two days past we have all been noticing the oddity of the weather; all the morning dull, close, and very cloudyno sun (wind N.) nor rain; at about one o'clock, wind changed to the S. blowing a hurricane, and dreadful rains. Last night the rain cleared off; and although the wind did not change, a thorough calm followed. The ships in the Tagus all seemed to point different ways, and every one supposed that the weather was about to altar for the better. Not being certain as to the length of time it lasted, I spoke to the police centinel who parades in front of our house, and his answer was, " about three minutes and a half." The oldest men in Lisbon say it is the longest shock that has been felt in their memory in this city; and that the very great earthquake of 1755 was only for eight seconds. No damage has been received that I have as yet heard of, except that some of the high houses have received several severe cracks : no falls.

"The Portuguese were so terrified, that all the streets were full of the inhabitants, who dreaded the fall of the houses, and of being buried in the ruins .-The rain, since the morning shock of 7 o'clock, has been incessant and particu-Jarly heavy. Another extraordinary circumstance that occurred, was the swarm of birds, of all descriptions, that filled the air, uttering most hideous notes. Capt. Parker, of the navy, who lives in the same house with me, said he had feit a great number of shocks in Palermo, but nothing equal to the one of last hight. Many respectable families ha

already gone on board of ships. "I have just learned that the shock was felt on the other side of the Tagus. If you have ever been at sea, when a wave has struck the keel of the ship, that resembles exactly the feel of a shock. During the latter and more severe part of the great shock, we all heard a loud rumbling noise, like a carriage driven past at immense speed.

"The large square of the Recio, where the great earthquake of 1755 was most felt, presented a most curious appearance; all the inhabitants occupying the centre, to avoid any crash from the houses, some naked, some with one boot, &c one poor fellow died of fear in Gold-str't.

"Saturday noon, Feb. 3. All has been

quiet since vesterday."

Letter from Madeira, Feb. 8. "There happened a dreadful earthquake here early on the 2d inst. it was very violent, and continued from 3 to 5 minutes, according to different opinions. It has thrown down the cross from one of the parish churches; rent its walls; and other churches and houses are damaged throughout the island. But what I think is more alarming, an American ship arrived here on the 5th instant, the master of which reports, that on the 2d inst. between the hours of 12 and 1 in the morning, then being about 300 miles from the Azores and 700 from hence. his ship got almost on end, and appeared as if run aground; the crew were dreadfully alarmed and sounded, but could find no bottom. They could not account for so extraordinary a circumstance until their arrival here; therefore there is cause to believe some accident has happened at the Azore islands, or elsewhere.

From a London Paper.

A letter from Dover, dated March 8, states that the Liverpool frigate, which was on shore there had been got off from the rocks, and is towing into the Downs by a revenue lugger and schooner. The great exertion of Capt. Farquhar, the commander, have proved fortunate in floating the Liverpool, to the astonishment of every person here.

The total number of persons that have belonged to the 42d regiment, from 1797 to the present time, is 15,127. There is only three men in the corps that fought against Bonaparte's InvinciTHE GERMAN PROPHET.

FRANKFORT, March 12. A small work, which has lately been published here, contains very rurious details respecting the prophet, whose sombre predictions at present occupy the attention of Germany. He is his

own historian, and says: " My name is John Adam Muller; was born at Meckesheim, am aged 46, and a Protestant. I am married and have five children. I was brought up in tho fear of God, and at the age of 13 I knew all the Bible by heart. At the age of 19, being out in the fields, I was informed that my father was dead: I hastened to him. He was no more; but quickly pushing those aside who were undressing him, I prayed to God to grant him four years of life. My father immediate. ly opened his eyes. He recovered his strength, and I asked him where he had been ? He answered, in a good place; and, in spite of all my solicitation, I never could learn any thing further from him. He lived exactly four years to a day. I now married. The Bible was the only book I read. I saw my first vision during the night between the end of the year 1804 and new-year's day, 1805. The figure that appeared to me said, "There will be a war this year between France and Austria." In 1806 I had a second vision, which announced to me the war between Prussia and France. In 1807 there appeared to me an aged man, shining with light. His features were strongly marked. He ordered me to proceed in all haste to the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia. I knew not even where these countries were situate, nor what the vocation was I had to fulfil. I remarked that to the spectre. He replied, "God will provide therefor," and disappeared.

"Next day I consulted my wife, who treated me as a visionary. At the end of seven days, however, the spectre appeared again, and delivered to me a new summons, accompanied with menaces. I set out on my journey.

"I have suffered much, but nothing could exhaust my courage. I was carried to Konigsberg, and presented to Generals Blucher and Ruchel. I did not conceal my mission from them, but I insisted on speaking with the King himself. On the same evening I was presented to the Queen, who ordered that until the arrival of her august consort I should receive board and lodgings and a florin per day. On the arrival of the King, who had stopped at Heilingenbeil, I was presented to him. He was prejudiced. The Bible was lying on a table, and I explained to his Majesty all the chapters which were pointed out. I foretold that the empire of Bonaparte would be divided into four parts, & that Prussia would be augmented more than ever in extent and power. The King remarked that as he did not intend to continue the war, the event I predicted could not happen. I replied, that whatever his resolution might be, the event would be the same.

" I sojourned about the space of one year in Memel and the vicinity thereof, either with General Ruchel or General Knobloch; during that time I had new revelations. I saw a great multitude of people assemble, a great fire in the east, (the burning of Moscow) and several other presages. I afterwards repaired to Konigsberg with General Knobloch, to whom I announced this journey ten days before. I saw there the Grand Dukes of Russia, and their Grand Master of the Court, to whom I addressed various predictions, all of which have been fulfilled by events.

"Before the last war broke out, a grand battle presented itself to my mind. On the 13th of June I communicated this vision to an aid-de-camp of Prince Blucher, and pointed out to him the precise site of the battle of Waterloo, though I had never been in that country. A courier was dispatched to the spot to announce my prophecy, but on his arrival the fate of Bonaparte was decided."

This history is accompanied by three letters, addressed by Muller to the King of Prussia. The portrait of this singular man is now engraving at Frankfort.

SUPERSTITION.

" ROME, Oct. 11, 1815. "A spectacle worthy of the times of the primitive church, has been witnessed here. Father Bergamachi, a Theatin, after having undergone the public penitence, which he had voluntarily imposed on himself, in order to explate his conduct during the troubles of the Church, died suddenly on entering the Church of St. Andrew de Fratte. In the morning he had made a general confession of his offences against the Church, in a loud voice, shedding tears, and beating on his breast. He then felt great weakness. In the evening he wished to return and pray to St. Andrew. It was then he dropped down dead. The people whom such a pious spectacle must always collect together, immediately made a Saint of Father Bergamachi, and desired that his body should be exhibited for public veneration. Mothers made their children kiss his feet: and his clothes were converted into relics. The governor of the city was obliged to send an armed force to prevent disorder. The Cardinal Pro-Secretary of State, on a report being made to his Ho'iness [the Pope] of this event, sent forth an order for prohibiting public penances and confessions." !!!

YOUNG KOTZEBUE.

A very curious work has lately been published at Leipsic by Kotzebue. It is written by his son, a young man who sailed round the globe with the late Russian expedition of discovery, and was afterwards an officer attached to the Staff of General Wittgenstein's army, in the memorable Moscow campaign of Bonaparte, but was taken prisoner while reconnoitering and sketching the plan of a road, which communicated with the fear of the French position at Polotzek. He gives an account of his adventures, and the observations made on his journey from Polotzck to Soissons, the depot for the Russian prisoners in France.-After being taken, young Kotzebue was carried before Gens. Wrede and St. Cyr, the latter of whom commanded the French division stationed at Polotzek He appears at first to have been received with great jealousy. Gen. Wrede suggested that he should be searched for papers, but this was prevented by St. Cyr. Some time before he was taken, the had accidentally formed an acquaintance with the son of Gen. Massena, who happened to be then at St. Cyr's headquarters. In relating this circumstance, the author says, "With pleasure I observed young Massena, the son of the celebrated Marshal, among the General's Aids-de-Camp. A few hours before the last battle was fought, we met and had a friendly participation of a flask of wine at our posts. On this first interview, on such an occasion, it was natural that military events should form the objects of our conversation. Among other topics, the possibility of being taken prisoner was not omitted; finally we promised reciprocal aid, if such an event should occur, and exchanged addresses. This was searcely done, when the trumpet sounded, each hasted to his post, and the sanguinary conflict commenced. All these circumstances rushed suddenly on my recollection the moment I saw him. We embraced in the presence of the Generals, who stared at us with astonishment until the cause of this proceeding was explained."

MARSHAL GROUCHY.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Gazette.

For the following review of the history of Marshal Grouchy, who was lately in this borough, and in the vicinity of which, 'tis said, he is about to reside, we are indebted to the New-York Columbian:

"Count Emanuel de Grouchy was born at Paris in 1766. His family was noble, and his sister married the celebrated Condorcet. At an early age he entered the artillery; afterwards served among the light troops; was admitted into the body guards in 1785; appointed Colonel of the regiment of Conde, and made the campaign of 1792 in Savoy, the conquest of which he contributed in accomplishing. He served with distinc-tion in the war of La Vendee, as a general of division fn 1795; and afterwards in Italy under Joubert. In the disastrous ty bordering on rashness-charging at the head of the cavalry with his hat on the point of his sword, as a substitute for the standard which had been lost-he was cut down by the sabres of the enemy, and made a prisoner. After his exchange, he joined the army of Morcas, and reaped fresh laurels on the plains of Hohenlinden.

" In all the campaigns of the imperial army, he commanded a division of dragoons, and increased a reputation already well established. His conduct at Prentzlow, where prince Holunloe was captured, as well as at Friedland, was particularly noticed in the official bulletins. He also served in the fatal Russian campaign, and on the retreat commanded the "Sacred Guard," a corps of Officers which accompanied the Emperor. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, he declared in his favor, and was sent in pursuit of the Duc d'Angouleme, whom he soon compelled to surrender. He was then created a Marshal of the empire, and as such commanded at Waterloo. His escape from the Bourbons, and his arrival on our shores, are events too recent to be particularized."

MAN TO MAN.

A person of the name of MANN, in his walks used frequently to meet a gehtleman who was known to be disordered in his intellects, but whose conduct had always been inoffensive. It happened that the madman met him on a narrow causeway, and having a large stick in his hand, when he came up to Mr. Mann, he made a sudden stop, and sternly pronounced, "Who are you, sir?" The other, not at all alarmed, and willing to soothe his assailant with a pun, replied, "Why, sir, I am a double man, Mann by name, and man by nature." "Are you so, sir?" says the insane person, "Why I am a man beside myself; and we two will fight you two." Upon which he knocked Mr. Mann into the ditch, and deliberately walked off!

The death of Kotzebue is confirmed by the foreign papers—he was in the 55th year of his age.

The King of Prussia has ordered his troops to wear mourning for three days, for the death of Count Bulow.

Bridgeport, (Con.) May 1. PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.

For several days it has been the universal conjecture, that Mr. S. Wittemore, had been drowned, as the circumstances of his absence at the time confirmed this bellef. We have now the pleasure to say, that he still lives and is again restored to the society of his late disconsolate and afflicted but now joyous and affec-tionate family. The following brief account we have from his own mouth ;-That about 9 o'clock on Friday evening the 19th, it being nearly half ebb tide, and the wind at N. W. very strong, he started in his little skiff, (scarce ten feet in length) from the slip at the foot of State street, with only one small oar or paddle, not doubting that he should be able with a fittle exertion to reach the opposite point; in this unfortunately he did not succeed, on account of the violence of the wind and tide, but continued his course in the hope of gaining Beach's point on the east side of the harbour; but on passing the channel he found the current setting too fast to the feeward to render the attempt prudent, when he tacked and made all possible exertion to reach the tongue of land which projects from the western shore at the barbour's mouth, as his last refuge from impending destruction. Here, alas! his strength proved unequal to the task, and he was obliged to submit himself to the mercy of the angry and boisterous elements, not forgetful that He who rideth in the whirlwind and the storm, and who upholdest all things by the word of his power, would dispose of him, according to the councils of His will. In this awful situation, in a dark night, in a frail little bark, but a 'chip on the mountain wave,' his only hope was in keeping her directly before the wind, which drove him in a south-eastern direction till near morning, when it veered to the westward driving a tremendous sea, which happily was of short continuance, when it again hauled to the porthward; still with the greatest exertions keeping her dead before the wind, the sea constantly breaking over her sterp, and requiring incessant labor to keep the boat sufficiently free to rise the waves, he was at length, after suffering for twenty hours amid the perils of death, the pains of cold, hunger and thirst, thrown ashore on Long Island at Rocky point. When Mr. W. landed he was unable from his long sitting to use his legs, and was obliged to crawl upon the beach some distance before he could recover the faculty of walking. Then it was, to use his own words, " for the first time since my infancy," that in looking back on the dangers he had past, " tears of joy and gratitude ran down my cheeks" to the great Author and Giver of every good.

ARDENT SPIRITS.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Watchman. Calling a few days since at an obscure cottage, the residence of an indigent family, I was very courteously received, and a table was comfortably furnished The only thing mentioned as a subject of regret was, that they had in the house no spirits. I felt regret as well as the family; but my regret was not for the absence of the spirits, but rather that an article so expensive, so useless, and so pernicious, should be ranked among the comforts of life, and considered a necessary article of hospitable entertainment

in a poor family.

I recollected with deeper regret, that, some time previous to this, I passed through a neighborhood of extremely indigent people, calling at each house or hovel as I passed. At almost every place I was either presented with the rum bottle, or with an excuse for the omission, delivered in so mournful a strain as to convince me that the family were grieved, and even mortified, that they had no spirits in the house. A beam of pleasure, however, was darted across my mind by the consideration that I might probably visit twenty wealthy families in succession, in any part of New-England, without seeing the rum or whiskey or brandy bottle, or hearing any thing said about "Spirits."

So happily has the fashion changed on this subject within five years, that, at present few families in good circumstances, and of tolerable information, think of treating their friends or them-selves with that liquid bane of health, morals, property, and domestic happiness. And when I considered how fond are the poor of imitating the affluent, I was cheered with the hope, that the time was not remote, when the poor man would convert the expense of his bottle of rum, to the purchase of something that will add to the improvement, or at least to the comfort of his family. The most temperate among the poor, said I, who now think they must have a little spirit to cheer their hearts, and a little for their friends, will then save a sum sufficient to purchase annually two handsome volumes of history, or travels, or some other useful matter for their own and their children's entertainment and improvement. In this way the poorest family will, in twenty years, be in pos-session of a Library of Forty Volumes, and the children be in possession of a fund of information, sufficient to render them sensible men, and useful members

MURUER. A shock ng murder das

some days ago in Pearson cour Mr. Henry Jones had provide Will, that a certain favorite W should, on his decease, be em With this circumstance his M imprudently made the Negrozo Impatient, it is supposed, to a promised freedom, the fellow ed upon the horrid purpose of ing his benefactor. In order his object, he engaged two of hi servants, (a man and a woman) a plices. They first knocked then on the head by means of an arc terwards burned up his body, in all! The Negroes have been have confessed the fact, and ar jail, awaiting the sentence of the

Specie.—The gold and silver the amount of 2 or 3 million was sent by the Banks of Charles to Columbia, during the late safe keeping, was returned on the It was transported in 14 waggon ed by a troop of cavalry. The is supposed, will soon resun

An official communication the intended marriage between de Berri and the Princess Mar line of the two Sicilies has been the legislative chambers by the Richelieu. An annuity of I franks was settled on the Duke grant made of 1,500,000 frank the expenses attendant on the tion of the nuptials.

PREACHER'S MAN

DAVID J. BURR, No. 50.0 Proposes to publish by Subscript
YOUNG PREACHER'S MA comprising Claude's Essay, on the or of a Sermon (as abridged by Willia gory on the composition and deliver mon: Reybaz, on the Art of Presche lon's Dialogues, on the Eloquenced pit : Brown's Address to Students of And probably some extracts from our on the same subjects. A list of his Young Preachers in the selection of a will be annexed. The whole to be mEBENEZER PORTER, Bartlet M Sacred Rhetoric in the Theological

Andover.

As the reputation of the above writers is supposed to be generally is deemed unnecessary to enlarge a racter of the proposed work. The rebe comprised in it, are of unque value; some of them cannot be obtain others are to be found only in content expensive works. A collection of the content is easily a form at a reader that tises in such a form as to render then ble to all for whose benefit they wer ed, must be regarded as an important Young preachers, for example, should to possess Claude's Essay, without pa Robinson's Claude, in two large volume vo; or Simeon's Skeleton's, in fire. and on Preaching, taking in comes the best tracts in our language, on the ral Office; and must be an inestin

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